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# RECENT LITERATURE

## NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

**Nationalism in the West.**—A nation is that aspect which a whole population assumes when organized for a mechanical purpose. Society as such has no ulterior purpose; it is an end in itself. Whenever mechanical purposes are supreme, conflict ensues; economic rivalry brings rivalry where co-operation should obtain. India has been under foreign rulers, but they have been human; all have brought the tribute of their lives to India. But the present government is like a machine. It is an applied science, a hydraulic press whose pressure is impersonal and on that account completely effective. Mortal man has given way to the political and commercial man, the man of limited purpose. Conflict and conquest and not co-operation are at the bottom of Western civilization; even a federation of nations would not have a soul. The war brings home the fact that the West has been systematically petrifying her moral nature in order to lay a solid foundation for her gigantic abstractions of efficiency. In the Middle Ages, Europe was human; men's thought pondered the questions of the soul. Man is now becoming like an exaggerated giraffe; the greedy head is reaping the topmost foliage while the heart is starving. Man in his fulness is not powerful, but perfect; when you make him powerful, you narrow his soul. In this war man is fighting his own creation; the death-throes of the nation have begun. We of the no-nations will some day be thankful that we waited patiently and did not trust machines.—Rabindranath Tagore, *Atlantic Monthly*, March, 1917. J. P. S.

**Sociology and Psychology.**—The difference between sociology and psychology is chiefly one of method. It is the province of sociology to study the interactions, institutions, mythology, and traditions of social groups. It is the business of sociology to ascertain what happens and what has happened before it tries to explain why it happens and has happened. Psychology differs from this only in interpreting these phenomena and explaining why they happen. It is only by means of the psychological method that we can construct the history of the past, especially when a people is devoid of any written record. Westermarch is wrong in assuming that blood-feud is explained by revenge. He does not show that revenge is a universal human trait. Sociology is dependent upon conclusions from psychology to support its assumptions, just as geology is dependent upon chemistry and physics for the explanations of *why* things happened in the geological past. The greatest hope for sociology in the future is in the late movement in psychology connected with the name of Freud and his theory of dreams and the subconscious state as explanations of human conduct. It is on this basis that we can hope to attain a sound knowledge of social psychology. W. H. R. Rivers, *Sociological Review*, Vol. IX, No. 1, Autumn, 1916. A. O. B.

**Class-Consciousness.**—The distinguishing feature of class-consciousness is the disposition to find one's common interests in connection with a well-defined and exclusive group, and to allow this special connection to dominate one's whole political outlook and activity.

It is with the rise of modern democracy that class-consciousness begins to loom vaguely as a portent. Democracy is criticized in that as soon as the majority discovered their power they would at once rise and expropriate the helpless minority. This, however, does not follow; for in a modern democracy the populace is not a mob which spontaneously will flock to plunder as soon as the ballot is put into its hands. Private interests and points of view are combined with circumstances which insure that these shall meet one another in the field of reason and discussion. In this way the idea of hard-and-fast class lines is discountenanced, and rational considerations, and not selfish interests, gain a preponderating influence. The growth of an intelligent

and convinced majority is encouraged, and they are put in a position to insure that their conviction shall be honestly and promptly carried out.

While there is a tendency to draw class lines in political action among men separated into groups by a conflict of interests, yet the sifting process involved in discussion makes minority representation difficult. In a democracy it is neither the majority nor the minority which rules. A shifting majority rules.—A. K. Rogers, *International Journal of Ethics*, April, 1917. A. F. K.

**Instinct and the Rational Life.**—Man is the rational being. He is also non-rational. A study of human nature involves a study of human behavior. Actions are rational, intelligent, instinctive, or reflex. Rational behavior indicates a capacity to pass judgments. Intelligence involves an associative memory process. In animals associations are formed in the absence of the rational process. Our educational methods reflect the importance of associative memory in man. An examination of associative memory leads to a type of physiological mechanism, the instincts, which may be regarded as complex reflexes. Reflex action is associated with the neuromuscular mechanism. Instinctive actions are influenced by the physiological process and the surrounding conditions. Some reactions are more stable than others. Conditioned or unstable reflexes are the products of training. Reflexes of the unconditioned, instinctive type are the most stable. "The physiological mechanism of intelligent behavior" is constructed out of the conditioned reflexes. Reflex and instinctive actions are modified under changed conditions. Reflexes are controlled, not only by chemical environment, but also by each other. Human capacity to learn is, on its physiological side, a capacity to form conditioned reflexes. The associative memory can be controlled by controlling the reflex mechanism. Reason appears to be only an extension of the power of association. The use of tools involves a complicated association process. Thus man's conduct can be interpreted in terms of the physiological reflexes. "Hereditary complexes, existing as instincts, give character to conduct, and the essential flavor to personality. As a rational animal, man's conduct appears to be controlled by non-rational physiological mechanism that responds to stimulation in accordance with physiological laws."—Harry Beal Torrey, *Scientific Monthly*, January, 1917. A. S.

**The International Idea.**—There are three aspects of mind toward internationalism. First, that which envisages the nations of the world as individuals—each self-contained and unblending, each an entity in itself. Second, that which sees in the collected nationalities only an assemblage of human beings—variegated and diverse, yet essentially the same in nature and potentiality, and making one tremendous whole. And, third, we have an intermediate aspect of mind which recognizes nations as individual, with the first mind; and humanity as a collection of substantially similar mortals, with the second mind. It comes to regard the world as an assemblage of individual nations, differing in characteristics, but so bound together by mutual needs and inspirations as to necessitate the formation and recognition of a sort of comradeship toward common ends.

At present, international ignorance is the root of international evil. Our first great task is to get mankind to think internationally. Nature cannot solve the problem. Nature can take care of nationality; but it cannot take care of internationalism. That is man's work.

We must pursue the international idea: (1) in travel; (2) through our educational system; (3) by means of an international language; (4) by standardizing coinage, weights, measures, and postage to facilitate intercourse of nations; (5) by placing behind the will-of-the-nations-to-prevent-war a centralized, impartial body or force to carry that will into operation; and (6) our immediate task is to organize those who desire a step forward toward internationality into a body with adequate machinery to make their ideas known and their force felt.—E. Crawshay-Williams, *International Journal of Ethics*, April, 1917. A. F. K.

**The Mechanism of Mind.**—The elements of the mind are instinct and emotion. Instinct is a nervous mechanism that reacts to certain stimuli. These mechanisms

are in the body, while in consciousness there are certain emotions that arise in connection with the same stimuli. All emotions, however, are not a mechanism in the sense that instincts are mechanisms, but a flow of nutritive energy. They are the product of gland activity. While they seem immaterial and unmechanical they are both, if we recognize that antecedent to the emotion there has been a discharge of some fluid into the blood by which the emotion is aroused and the consciousness fixed upon certain objects. If it can be shown that the injection of a given fluid into the blood arouses one emotion and represses others, the material antecedent of emotion becomes apparent even if the dissection of the brain shows no nervous mechanism to accomplish the desired end. Believers in the mechanical character of thought have looked in the wrong quarter for a basis of their claim. The seat of our important mechanisms is in the blood and not in the nerve.—Simon N. Patten, *Annals of the American Academy*, May, 1917. A. F. K.

**The Industrial Movement in India.**—A popular demand for industries arose at the opening of this century. India is growing in national consciousness. The educated middle classes are seeking new careers. This movement arose in the recognition of the existing poverty. The development is a result of state and private enterprise. The number of industries has grown steadily during the last fifteen years. Nearly every branch had an exotic origin. Gradually the industries began to be managed by the natives (*Swadeshi* industry). A rapid extension of banking followed the *Swadeshi* system. India has great hope for the future, but the advancement will require time. Land and sites can be secured at reasonable prices. Two problems hamper progress: (1) the difficulty of raising capital (the people hoard their money); (2) the mobility of the people, which makes it difficult to secure stable laborers. Heredity specialization in work makes entrance into new fields nearly impossible. The demand for state assistance, especially in new industries, is very strong. Already the Department of Commerce and Industry is doing good work. A protective tariff in nascent industries is being demanded. The solution of India's poverty problem lies in the utilization of her human and material resources.—W. H. Moreland, *Quarterly Review*, April, 1917. A. S.

**Social Relief in the Northwest during the Civil War.**—Relief of soldiers' dependents was carried on more or less systematically all over the country during the Civil War. In Wisconsin it was easiest because of centralization of control and material, so on April 17, 1861, a moratorium was declared and recruits were exempted from civil process; these were later modified. Other states followed. On May 25 an additional five dollars was voted to enlisted men (not regulars) with dependents. Local authorities were given the right to levy taxes for relief; twenty-six of the fifty-eight counties did so, raising \$618,164.55. Towns, cities, and villages raised \$7,134,341.12. On April 3, 1862, allotment commissioners were provided to take soldiers' pay and give it to their families; they handled \$1,057,519.89. The United States was slow in paying pensions though provision was made on April 14, 1863, to pay relief for six months after the soldier's death. State aid cost Wisconsin \$2,545,873.78. About \$2,580,000 was given from bounties as relief, although this was not the original intent of the bounty. With private charity, relief reached about six and one-half millions. Michigan made relief the duty of counties; no family could receive over \$15. Ohio did the same, but levied a state tax which grew from one-half mill in 1861 to two mills in 1865. The state furnished the needy \$3,590,257.34; the counties furnished about two and one-half millions, and allotments amounted to \$5,135,689.03, or over eleven millions in all. Illinois made no state provision, and thirty counties made no grants; bounties were largely depended upon. I estimate that Michigan spent about \$4,800,000, Indiana \$6,600,000, and Illinois \$8,800,000. States were often out of funds and counties were allowed to borrow. There was much talk of fraud.—Carl R. Fish, *American Historical Review*, January, 1917. J. P. S.

**German Trust Laws and Ours.**—German courts hold monopoly legal unless it exploits customers unduly; such a case has never been before a court. They allow interlocking directorates. Their courts hold practices forbidden by the Sherman and Clayton acts to be valid unless contrary to custom (*wider die guten Sitten*). It is legal

for contractors to agree on bid limits unless the bids are too high. Stock-watering is checked by the Limited Liability Company law. The trade register long ago replaced the charter. There are no trusts; the German cartel is like our California Fruit Growers Association. Anyone can be ruined by being kept out of the cartel, but states can do a great deal by being members of cartels. States can also fix rates by lowering railroad rates from the seacoast. Lately there is a strong anti-trust movement, especially against the tobacco and shoe machinery trusts. Germany has no department of commerce or national association of manufacturers. Our Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is a better agent for promoting export trade than any German bureau. Our Supreme Court holds that only unreasonable restraint of trade is illegal and will soon have to decide whether monopoly alone is an offense. The Federal Trade Commission is little help to the courts, but has recommended the passage of laws allowing combination for foreign trade and issues information circulars. Chairman Hurley points out that of 250,000 business corporations there are more than 100,000 with no net income whatever; under combination the latter would not exist. While Germany is tending toward government ownership we still cling to the belief that only illicit competition will bring trusts. What we need is combination with government control or participation.—Otto H. Luken, *Unpopular Review*, January-March, 1917. J. P. S.

**Birth-Control and Eugenics.**—When Malthus advocated the restriction of births, for economic reasons, continence was his best method for carrying out his program. This method was impractical. The number of people who, from a eugenic motive, could exercise such unselfish self-control must needs be small, while they, from the eugenic standpoint, are the very last people whom we should desire to limit their families unduly. The method of birth-control by the use of contraceptive measures is the one and only method which places in the hands of the whole population possessed of ordinary care and prudence the complete power to regulate, limit, or, if necessary, altogether prevent the production of offspring, while yet enabling the functions of married life to be exercised, without the vain struggle to attain an ascetic ideal or any wasteful impoverishment of physical or spiritual well-being.

That birth-control is the key to the eugenic position has not been emphasized by the pioneers of eugenics. Even Galton spoke as though procreation and marriage were the same thing, so that persons unfit to propagate the race were therefore unfit to marry and must be excluded altogether from all the personal benefits, physical and spiritual, of the marriage sacrament. That, too, was an impractical demand. The only practical instrument for eugenics is birth-control. Its judicious control will enable us to cut off the supply of unfortunates and diminish the output of incapables.

To render these ideals of eugenics effective we must (1) increase and promote the knowledge of the laws of heredity; (2) popularize a knowledge of the methods of birth-control, and (3) act in accordance with our knowledge.—Havelock Ellis, *Eugenics Review*, April, 1917. A. F. K.

**The Death-Rate of Children in Its Relation to the Birth-Rate.**—Statistics from 1,042 families gathered in 1908 and 1,407 families gathered in 1913 reveal a striking relation existing between the number of conceptions and the number of children surviving their sixteenth birthday. The death-rate increases as the proportion of children in the family increases. More than 76 per cent of the children of families with one child only, reached their sixteenth year, and 66 per cent of the children included in the figures of 1908 and 72 per cent of the children included in the figures of 1913 belonging to families with two children each. In families with the most numerous conceptions, however, only 30.66 and 30.37 per cent, respectively, survived their sixteenth birthday.—“Kinderzahl und Kindersterblichkeit,” *Berliner klinische Wochenschrift*, November 26, 1916. Z. T. E.

**Fundamental Notions of Criminal Law in French Criminal-juridical Literature.**—Most of the writers on criminal law held that there were two notions in criminal law, the offense (*délit*) and punishment (*peine*); but there is really a third, the offender (*délinquant*). Notions of offenses are divided into symptomatic (manifestation of blame), juristic (violation of a juristic norm), and realistic (human act). There are

three elements in the notion of the offender: (1) the author of the offense, (2) *rapports psychiques*, and (3) the personal objective conditions of penal responsibility. Punishment ought to be considered as a notion qualitatively distinct from protection and retribution. If you hold the theory of subjective *rapports* or culpability, it would be illogical to punish the accomplice of a criminal who was not responsible (i.e., an insane man). The same may be said of those who hold the notion of the objective personal conditions of penal responsibility. We hold little in common with the positive school, which in reality still holds to the bipartite notion. Ortolan, Rossi, Reuter, Prins, Le Sellyer, Carnot, Villey, Laine, Thiry, and Vidal all hold the orthodox bipartite notion and dispute as to the guilt of the accomplice. Boitard, Cheveau and Hélié, Blanche, Poittevin, Garrand, and Laborde hold that crime (*délit*) is a deed, but are otherwise orthodox. Garçon and Degois are more realistic, Garçon even accepting the three elements (*trichotomie*), but later makes the old contradiction. Most of these writers hold that punishment is a hardship inflicted upon the offender and not a reparation for wrong done.—Thomas Giganovitch, "Sur les Notions fondamentales du droit criminel dans la littérature criminelle-juridique française," *Revue pénitentiaire et de droit pénal*, November-December, 1916. J. P. S.

**Some Fundamentals of Prison Reform.**—Prison reform is having its place in the sun just now, and there is danger that we may go from considering a prisoner a beast to considering him a superman. Great progress has been made both in and out of prison, but there are some limits. All good reform must follow these lines: (1) Each able-bodied or able-minded prisoner must contribute, for at least five and one-half days a week, an honest day's work. Most prisoners cannot hold jobs because of slack habits of work. (2) The prison fails dismally of its purpose if it is simply a correctional melting-pot, into which all comers are thrown indiscriminately. (3) Rewards and privileges must, so far as possible, supplant in prisons the grossly stupid "Thou shalt not" commands of the past. (4) Punishment, as an element of prison administration, must not be entirely eliminated. (5) Prisoners should be paid for their labor and they should have to pay for their keeping. (6) The personality of the warden of a prison is of the greatest importance. (7) The indeterminate sentence, with its all-important corollary, parole, must be a part of any adequate prison system. (8) Structurally, the Bastille type of gigantic cell block, housing even more than a thousand prisoners, as at Sing Sing, must be abandoned. Instead, there should be detached buildings housing not more than fifty for classification. (9) When the released prisoner comes out on parole, honest work must be accessible to him. (10) Society must remember that the prisoner is a human being, essentially similar to other human beings instead of being essentially different, and everyone has a talent to be developed.—O. F. Lewis, *Unpopular Review*, April-June, 1917. J. P. S.

**The Proportion of Mental Defectives among Juvenile Delinquents.**—Most investigators have not gotten accurate statistics on the amount of feeble-mindedness among delinquents because of factors of selection, of diagnosis, and of presentation which they have not taken into consideration. The factors of selection are the material ones, such as the inability of the feeble-minded to resist temptation or to cope with normal persons in evading punishment. There are certain artificial factors, such as apprehension, investigation, hearing, probation, commitment, and parole, which are made unequal by the personality of judges and police, the social and industrial status of the child, and the parental neglect of the child, and these inequalities always favor the normal child and detain an undue number of feeble-minded. Then there are combined factors, such as nationality, age, sex, and types of offenses. Then there are superficial factors, such as the investigator's selection of the group to be investigated and his selection within the group. There is always a natural selection which tends to exaggerate the number of feeble-minded among a delinquent group by segregation of the families, both geographically and socially, and there are numerous artificial factors which tend to reinforce the natural ones.—L. W. Crafts and E. A. Doll, *Journal of Delinquency*, May, 1917. J. P. S.

**Heredity and Juvenile Delinquencies.**—Increased attention has been given during the last few years to the study of heredity as a factor in delinquency. At

least one-third of our delinquent boys are feeble-minded. Among the delinquent girls the proportion is still higher. A recent study in the Whittier State School, California, showed only 20 per cent as normal. Potentially every feeble-minded boy and girl is a social offender. Alcoholism is a direct causal factor in crime. "Out of 350 delinquent boys, 28 per cent were found to have had drunken fathers." Very little is known as to how much this is due to the effect upon the germ-plasm. A study of twelve family histories indicated an extreme importance of heredity in delinquency. Much of our delinquency can be accounted for through the perpetuation of degenerate stock. Environment is also an important factor in delinquency. Defective surroundings and weak-mindedness usually occur together. The remedy lies in an improved "nature" as well as bettered "nurture."—J. Harold Williams, *Eugenics Review*, April, 1917. A. S.

**The British Labor Movement and the War.**—The labor movement in Britain finds expression through three federations: Federation of Trade Unions, the Trade Union Congress, and the Labor party. Common action is secured through a joint board. Before Britain entered the war the Labor party expressed itself as opposed to entering the conflict. The day after the entrance into the war the party declared opposition to the national policy. It announced that its duty was to secure an early peace. A change was inevitable. By the end of 1914 the Parliamentary party justified England's action. It did not oppose the first war budget. A majority of the members aided recruiting. They agreed to have no strikes or lockouts during the war. The great majority of the trade unionists supported the government, while a minority adopted a critical attitude. Twenty-five labor men's parties declared their faith in the cause of the Allies. They saw the only permanent peace in the overthrow of Prussian militarism. The Independent Labor party has maintained a critical attitude. However, it has never taken any aggressive means against the war measures. In 1915 the Labor party joined the ministry in the new coalition government. Following this the Labor party declined as a parliamentary force. At the end of one year's war a Trade Union congress declared the war "completely justified," but opposed conscription. On January 6, 1916, a special labor congress representing three million workers protested against compulsory service, believing in voluntary methods. In 1915 the Socialist section refused an invitation to confer at The Hague. In 1916 the Labor party would not consider problems of peace. On the whole, labor has supported the government too much for its own good. The Labor movement has no well-defined policy. This accounts for its drifting course. At present the parties are working to perfect their organizations.—A. W. Humphrey, *Political Science Quarterly*, March, 1917. A. S.

**Crime after the War.**—In the maze of all the economic and social problems that are arising and will arise after the war we are likely to forget or to underestimate the enormity of the increase in crime and the criminal class. There will be a new France spring up from this horrible *melée*, and it should not only have indestructible frontiers, its commercial and social expansion attracting the most of our attention, but also, if France is to come from this death struggle in good form, we must look into ways and means for curbing and reducing the excessive amount of crime that is sure to follow. This excessive crime will come, for it is abundantly established by history: for example, after the Revolution of 1848 and the War of 1870 some exceptional measures had to be taken to control the evil influences which life in the field inculcated. The economic factors will help to produce excessive criminality, such as poverty; complete changes in social and economic status of individuals, etc., will have a tendency to make men follow abandoned lives. This is sure to come, for morality is always at a low ebb during a prolonged conflict, and it is foolish to think that it will regain its equilibrium as if by magic after the war. The heroes of the Marne, Yser, Verdun, and the Somme have a right to our unstinted admiration, but we cannot overlook much of their immorality. The great majority will want to settle down where they left off on August 2, 1914, but the disturbing element will be much larger than normal. Primarily, the war will have two evils. So many children will be deprived of the direction and instructions of their fathers and in many cases will be forced into occupations prematurely which are only suited to adults. In many cases of this kind they will be

exposed to influences of adults before they can have the power of discrimination.—J. A. Roux, "Ce que sera la criminalité après la guerre," *Revue Politique et Parlementaire*, April 10, 1917. A. O. B.

**The Economic Situation of France before and after the War.**—It is an established fact that France did not occupy a very powerful economic place among leading world-powers for some time before this war. Our commerce made the notable increase of 91 per cent between the dates of 1870 and 1909, but that is little less than one-fourth of what some other countries have done in that time. In industry and production of materials so necessary to advancement, in building ships for a strong navy, France is incontestably inferior to Germany, Great Britain, and the United States. But a thing of far greater import to us is the fact that our country has been the slave of German influence for many years. Many industrial products have flooded this country. Our university students have been studying even Latin and Greek classics written by German scholars, printed in Germany, on paper and with ink made there. With the invasion of products we also have an invasion of personnel. In our hotel service 70 per cent are Germans. The most important is the moral situation. There has been a tendency to let well enough alone when there is no danger. One cannot doubt that the lack of order and discipline among us will have a bad effect on us. For forty years France has either willingly or unwillingly submitted to this condition. An epidemic of pessimism has permeated our literature. Our industrial situation has been bad for the following reasons: there has been a poor supply in machines, in men, in capital, and in organization. In the future we must of necessity have better commercial agents, men trained especially for that purpose. We are poor in coal and a number of other commercial commodities, but we can organize what we do have to better advantage. We shall have to rid ourselves of tuberculosis, alcoholism, and race suicide.—Georges Renord, "La situation économique de la France avant et après le guerre," *Revue Internationale de Sociologie*, January, 1917. A. O. B.

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